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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1860 VOL. 33, NO. 2.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

READ IN U. S. SENATE, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27TH, 1859.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Our deep and heartfelt gratitude is due to that Almighty Power which has bestowed upon us such varied and numerous blessings throughout the past year. The general health of the country has been excellent; our harvests have been unusually plentiful, and prosperity smiles throughout the land. Indeed, notwithstanding our demerits we have much reason to believe from the past events in our history, that we have enjoyed the protection of Divine Providence ever since our origin as a nation. We have been exposed to many threatening and alarming difficulties in our progress; but on each successive occasion the impending cloud has been dissipated at the moment it appeared ready to burst upon our head, and the danger to our institutions has passed away. May we ever be under the Divine guidance and protection.

Whilst it is the duty of the President "from time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Union," I shall not refer in detail to the recent sad and bloody occurrences at Harper's Ferry. Still, it is proper to observe that these events, however bad and cruel in themselves, derive their chief importance from the apprehension that they are but symptoms of an incurable disease in the public mind, which may break out in still more dangerous outrages, and terminate at last in an open war by the North to abolish slavery in the South.—Whilst for myself I entertain no such apprehension, they ought to afford a solemn warning to us all to beware of the approach of danger. Our Union is a stake of such inestimable value as to demand our constant and watchful vigilance for its preservation. In this view, let me implore my countrymen, North and South, to cultivate the ancient feelings of mutual forbearance and good-will towards each other, and strive to allay the demon spirit of sectional hatred and strife now alive in the land. This advice proceeds from the heart of an old public functionary whose service commenced in the last generation, among the wise and conservative statesmen of that day, now nearly all passed away, and whose first and dearest earthly wish is to leave his country tranquil, prosperous, united and powerful.

We ought to reflect that in this age, and especially in this country, there is an incessant flux and reflux of public opinion. Questions which in their day assumed a most threatening aspect, have now nearly gone from the memory of men. They are "volcanoes burnt out, and on the lava and ashes and squalid ecoriæ of old eruptions grow the peaceful olive, the cheering vine, and the sustaining corn." Such, in my opinion, will prove to be the fate of the present sectional excitement, should those who wisely seek to apply the remedy, continue always to confine their efforts within the pale of the Constitution. If this course be pursued, the existing agitation on the subject of domestic slavery, like everything human, will have its day and give place to other and less threatening controversies. Public opinion in this country is all powerful, and when it reaches a dangerous excess upon any question, the good sense of the people will furnish the corrective and bring it back within safe limits. Still, to hasten this auspicious result, at the present crisis, we ought to remember that every rational creature must be presumed to intend the natural consequences of his own teachings. Those who announce abstract doctrines subversive of the Constitution and the Union, must not be surprised should their heated partisans advance one step further, and attempt by violence to carry these doctrines into practical effect. In this view of the subject it ought never to be forgotten that, however great may have been the political advantages resulting from the Union to every portion of our common country, these would all prove to be as nothing should the time ever arrive when they cannot be enjoyed without serious danger to the personal safety of the people of fifteen members of the confederacy. If the peace of the domestic fireside throughout these States should ever be invaded—if the mothers of families within this extensive region should not be able to retire to rest at night without suffering dreadful apprehensions of what may be their own fate and that of their children before the morning—it would be vain to recount to such a people the political benefits which result to them from the Union. Self-preservation is the first instinct of nature; and therefore any state of society in which the sword is all the time suspended over the hands of the people, must at last become intolerable. But I indulge in no such gloomy forebodings. On the contrary I firmly believe that the events at Harper's Ferry, by causing the people to pause and reflect upon the possible peril to their cherished institutions, will be the means, under Providence, of allaying the existing excitement and preventing future outbreaks of a similar character. They will resolve that the Constitution and the Union shall not be endangered by rash counsels, knowing that, should the "silver cord be loosed or the golden bowl be broken * * at the fountain," human power could never reunite the scattered and hostile fragments.

I cordially congratulate you upon the final settlement by the supreme Court of the United States of the question of slavery in the Territories, which had presented an aspect so truly formidable at the commencement of my administration. The right has been established of every citizen to take his property of any kind, including slaves, into the common Territories belonging equally to all States of the Confederacy, and to have it protected there under the Federal Constitution. Neither Congress nor a territorial legislature nor any human power has any authority to annul or impair this vested right. The supreme judicial tribunal of the country, which is a co-ordinate bench of the Government, has sanctioned and affirmed these principles of constitutional law, so manifestly just in themselves, and so well calculated to produce peace and harmony among the States. It is a striking proof of the sense of justice which is inherent in our people, that the property in slaves has never been disturbed, to my knowledge, in any of the Territories. Even throughout the late troubles in Kansas there has not been any attempt, as I am credibly informed, to interfere, in a single instance, with the right of the master. Had any such attempt been made, the judiciary would doubtless have afforded an adequate remedy. Should they fail to do this hereafter, it will then be time enough to strengthen their hands by further legislation. Had it been decided that either Congress or the territorial legislature possess the power to annul or impair the right to property in slaves, the evil would be intolerable. In the latter event, there would be a struggle for a majority of the members of the legislature at each successive election, and the sacred rights of property held under the Federal Constitution would depend for the time being on the result.—The agitation would thus be rendered incessant whilst the territories condition remained, and its baneful influence would keep alive a dangerous excitement among the people of the several States.

Thus has the status of a Territory, during the intermediate period from its first settlement until it shall become a State, been irrevocably fixed by the final decision of the Supreme Court. Fortunate has this been for the prosperity of the Territories, as well as the tranquility of the States. Now, emigrants from the North and the South, the East and the West, will meet in the Territories on a common platform, having brought with them that species of property best adapted, in their own opinion, to promote their welfare. From natural causes the slavery question will in each case soon virtually settle itself; and before the Territory is prepared for admission as a State into the Union this decision, one way or the other, will have been a foregone conclusion. Meanwhile the settlement of the new Territory will proceed without serious interruption, and its progress and prosperity will not be endangered or retarded by violent political struggles.

When in the progress of events the inhabitants of any Territory shall have reached the number required to form a State, they will then proceed, in a regular manner, and in the exercise of the rights of the popular sovereignty, to form a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. After this has been done, to employ the language of the Kansas and Nebraska act, they "shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission." This sound principle has happily been recognised, in some form or other, by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses of the last Congress.

All lawful means at my command have been employed, and shall continue to be employed, to execute the laws against the African slave trade. After a most careful and rigorous examination of our coasts and a thorough investigation of the subject, we have not been able to discover that any slaves have been imported into the United States except the cargo by the Wanderer, numbering between three and four hundred. Those engaged in this unlawful enterprise have been rigorously prosecuted; but not with as much success as their crimes have deserved. A number of them are still under prosecution.

Our history proves that the Fathers of the Republic, in advance of all others nations, condemned the African slave trade. It was, notwithstanding, deemed expedient by the framers of the Constitution to deprive Congress of the power to prohibit "the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit" "prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight."

It will be seen that this restriction on the power of Congress was confined to such States only as might think proper to admit the importation of slaves. It did not extend to other States or to the trade carried on abroad. Accordingly, we find that so early as the 22d March, 1794, Congress passed an act imposing severe penalties and punishments upon citizens and residents of the United States who should engage in this trade between foreign nations. The provisions of this act were extended and enforced by the act of 10th May, 1800.

Again: The States themselves had a clear right to waive the constitutional privilege intended for their benefit, and to prohibit, by their own laws, this trade at any time they thought proper previous to 1808. Several of them exercised this right before that period, and among them some containing the greatest number of slaves. This gave to Congress the immediate power to act in regard to all such States, because they themselves had removed the constitutional barrier. Congress accordingly passed an act on 28th February, 1803, "to prevent the importation of certain persons into certain States where, by the laws thereof, their admission is prohibited." In this manner the importation of African slaves into the United States was, to a great extent, prohibited some years in advance of 1808.

As the year 1808 approached, Congress determined not to suffer this trade to exist even for a single day after they had the power to abolish it.—On the 2d of March, 1807, they passed an act to take effect "from and after the 1st day of January, 1808," prohibiting the importation of African slaves into the United States. This was followed by subsequent acts of a similar character, to which I need not specially refer. Such were the principles and such the practice of our ancestors, more than fifty years ago in regard to the African slave trade.

It did not occur to the revered patriots who had been delegates to the Convention, and afterwards became members of Congress, that in passing these laws they had violated the Constitution which they had framed with so much care and deliberation.—They supposed that to prohibit Congress, in express terms, from exercising a specific power before an appointed day, necessarily involved the right to exercise this power after that day had arrived.

If this were not the case, the framers of the Constitution had expended much labor in vain. Had they imagined that Congress would possess no power to prohibit the trade either before or after 1808, they would not have taken so much care to protect the States against the exercise of this power before that period. Nay, more, they would not have attached such vast importance to this provision as to have excluded it from the possibility of future repeal or amendment, to which other portions of the Constitution were exposed. It would, then, have been wholly unnecessary to engraft on the fifth article of the Constitution, prescribing the mode of its own future amendment, the proviso, "that, no no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect" the provision in the Constitution securing to the States the right to admit the importation of African Slaves previous to that period.

According to the adverse construction, the clause itself, on which so much care and discussion had been employed by the members of the Convention, was an absolute necessity from the beginning, and all that has since been done under it a mere usurpation.

It was well and wise to confer this power on Congress; because, had it been left to the States, its efficient exercise would have been impossible.—In that any one State could have effectually continued the trade not only for itself but for all the other slave States, though never so much against their will. And why? Because African slaves when once brought within the limits of any one State, in accordance with its laws, cannot practically be excluded from any other State where slavery exists. And even if all the States had separately passed laws prohibiting the importation of slaves, these laws would have failed of effect for want of a naval force to capture the slavers and to guard the coasts. Such a force no State can employ in time of peace without the consent of Congress.

These acts of Congress, it is believed, have, with very rare and insignificant exceptions, accomplished their purpose. For a period of more than half a century there has been no perceptible addition to the number of our domestic slaves.—During this period their advancement in civilization has far surpassed that of any other portion of the African race. The light and the blessings of Christianity have been extended to them, and both their moral and physical condition has been greatly improved.

Reopen the trade, and it would be difficult to determine whether the effect would be more deleterious on the interests of the master or on those of the native born slave. Of the evils to the master, the one most to be dreaded would be the introduction of wild, heathen and ignorant barbarians among the sober, orderly and quiet slaves, whose ancestors have been on the soil for several generations. This might tend to barbarize, demoralize, and exasperate the whole mass, and produce most deplorable consequences.

The effect upon the existing slave would, if possible, be still more deplorable. At present he is treated with kindness and humanity. He is well fed, well clothed, and not overworked. His condition is incomparably better than that of the coolies, which modern nations of high civilization have employed as a substitute for African slaves. Both the philanthrophy and the self interest of the master have combined to produce this humane result.—But let this trade be reopened, and what will be the effect? The same, to a considerable extent, as on a neighboring island—the only spot now on earth where the African slave trade is openly tolerated; and this in defiance of solemn treaties with a power abundantly abundantly able at any moment to enforce their execution. There the master, intent upon present gain, extorts from the slave as much labor as his physical powers are capable of enduring—knowing that, when death comes to his relief, his place can be supplied at a price reduced to the lowest point by the competition of rival African slave traders. Should this ever be the case in our country—which I do not deem possible—the present useful character of the domestic institution, wherein those too old and too young to work are provided for with care and humanity, and those capable of labor are not overtasked, would undergo an unfortunate change. The feeling of reciprocal dependence and attachment which now exist between master and slave, would be converted into mutual distrust and hostility.

But we are obliged, as a Christian and moral nation, to consider what would be the effect upon unhappy Africa itself, if we should reopen the slave trade. This would give the trade an impulse and extension, which it has never had even in its palmiest days. The numerous victims required to supply it would convert the whole slave coast into a perfect Pandemonium, for which this country would be held responsible in the eyes of both God and man. Its petty tribes would then be constantly engaged in predatory wars against each other for the purpose of seizing slaves to supply the American market. All hopes of African civilization would thus be ended.

On the other hand, when a market for African slaves shall no longer be furnished in Cuba, and thus all the world be closed against this trade, we may then indulge a reasonable hope for the gradual improvement of Africa. The chief motive of war among the tribes will cease whenever there is no longer any demand for slaves. The resources of that fertile but miserable country might then be developed by the hand of industry and afford subjects for legitimate foreign and domestic commerce. In this manner Christianity and civilization may gradually penetrate the existing gloom.

The wisdom of the course pursued by this Government towards China has been vindicated by the event. Whilst we sustained a neutral position in the war waged by Great Britain and France against the Chinese empire, our late minister, in obedience to his instructions, judiciously co-operated with the ministers of these powers in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty the just concessions demanded by the interests of foreign commerce. The result is that satisfactory treaties have been concluded with China by the respective ministers of the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia. Our "treaty, or general convention of peace, amity, and commerce," with that empire was concluded at Tientsin on the 18th June, 1858, and was ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the 21st December following.

On the 15th December, 1858, John E Ward, a distinguished citizen of Georgia, was duly commissioned as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China. He left the United States for the place of his destination on the 5th of February, 1859, bearing with him the ratified copy of this treaty, and arrived at Shanghai on the 28th May. From thence he proceeded to Peking on the 16th June, but did not arrive in that city until the 27th July. According to the terms of the treaty the ratifications were to be exchanged on or before the 18th June, 1859. This was rendered impossible by reasons and events beyond his control, not necessary to detail; but still it is due to the Chinese authorities at Shanghai to state that they always assured him that no advantage should be taken of the delay, and this pledge has been faithfully redeemed.

On the arrival of Mr. Ward at Peking, he requested an audience of the Emperor, to present his letter of credence. This he did not obtain, in consequence of his very proper refusal to submit to the humiliating ceremonies required by the etiquette of this strange people in approaching their sovereign. Nevertheless, the interviews on this question were conducted in the most friendly spirit, and with all due regard to his personal feelings and the honor of his country. When a presentation to his Majesty was found to be impossible, the letter of credence from the President was received with particular honors by Kweiliang, "the Emperor's Prime Minister, and the second man in the Empire to the Emperor himself." The ratifications of the treaty were afterwards, on the 16th of August, exchanged in proper form at Pei-tsang. As the exchange did not take place until after the day prescribed by the treaty, it is deemed proper, before its publication, again to submit it to the Senate.

It is but simple justice to the Chinese authorities to observe, that throughout the whole transaction, they appear to have acted in good faith, and in a friendly spirit towards the United States. It is true this has been done after their own peculiar fashion; but we ought to regard with a lenient eye the ancient customs of an empire dating back for thousands of years, so far as this may be consistent with our own national honor. The conduct of our minister on the occasion has received my entire approbation.

In order to carry out the spirit of this treaty and to give it full effect, it became necessary to conclude two supplemental conventions—the one for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens, and the other to fix the tariff on imports and exports, and to regulate the transit duties and trade of our merchants with China. This duty was satisfactorily performed by our late minister. These conventions bear date at Shanghai on the 8th November, 1858. Having been considered in the light of binding agreements subsidiary to the principal treaty, and to be carried into execution without delay, they do not provide for any formal ratification or exchange of ratifications by the contracting parties. This was not deemed necessary by the Chinese, who are already proceeding in good faith to satisfy the claims of our citizens, and, it is hoped, to carry out the other provisions of the Conventions. Still I thought it was proper to submit them to the Senate, by which they were ratified on the 3d of March, 1859. The ratified copies, however, did not reach Shanghai until after the departure of our Minister to Pekin, and these Conventions could not, therefore, be exchanged at the same time with the principal treaty. No doubt is entertained that they will be ratified and exchanged by the Chinese Government, should this be thought advisable; but, under the circumstances presented, I shall consider them binding engagements from their date on both parties, and cause them to be published as such for the information and guidance of our merchants trading with the Chinese Empire.

It affords me much satisfaction to inform you that all difficulties with the Republic of Paraguay have been satisfactorily adjusted. It happily did not become necessary to employ the force for this purpose which Congress had placed at my command under their joint resolution of 2d June, 1858. On the contrary, the President of that Republic, in a friendly spirit, acceded promptly to the just and reasonable demands of the Government of the U. States. Our Commissioner arrived at Assumption, the capital of the Republic, on the 25th of January, 1859, and left it on the 17th of February, having in three weeks ably and successfully accomplished all the objects of his mission. The treaties which he has concluded will be immediately submitted to the Senate.

In the view that the employment of other than peaceful means might become necessary to obtain "just satisfaction" from Paraguay, a strong naval force was concentrated in the waters of the La Plata to await contingences, whilst our commissioner ascended the river to Assumption. The Navy Department is entitled to great credit for the promptness, efficiency, and economy with which this expedition was fitted out and conducted. It consisted of nineteen armed vessels, great and small, carrying 200 guns and 2,500 men, all under the command of the veteran and gallant Shubrick. The entire expenses of the expedition have been defrayed out of the ordinary appropriations for the naval service, except the sum of $289,000, applied to the purchase of seven of the steamers, constituting a part of it, under the authority of the naval appropriation act of the 3d March last. It is believed that these steamers are worth more than their cost, and they are all now usefully and actively employed in the naval service.

The appearance of so large a force, fitted out in such a prompt manner, in the far distant waters of the La Plata, and the admirable conduct of the officers and men employed in it, have had a happy effect in favor of our country throughout all that remote portion of the world.

Our relations with the great empires of France and Russia, as well as with all other governments on the continent of Europe, unless we may except that of Spain, happily continue to be of the most friendly character.

In my last annual message I presented a statement of the unsatisfactory condition of our relations with Spain; and I regret to say that this has not materially improved. Without special reference to other claims, even the "Cuban claims," the payment of which has been ably urged by our ministers and in which more than a hundred of our citizens are directly interested, remain unsatisfied, notwithstanding both their justice and their amount ($128,635 54) had been recognized and ascertained by the Spanish government itself.

I again recommend that an appropriation be made "to be paid to the Spanish government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case." In common with two of my predecessors, I entertain no doubt that this is required by our treaty with Spain of the 27th October, 1795. The failure to discharge this obligation has been employed by the cabinet of Madrid as a reason against the settlement of our claims.

I need not repeat the arguments which I urged in my last annual message in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by fair purchase. My opinions of that measure remain unchanged. I, therefore, again invite the serious attention of Congress to this important subject. Without a recognition of this policy on their part, it will be almost impossible to institute negotiations with any reasonable prospect of success.

Until a recent period there was good reason to believe that I should be able to announce to you on the present occasion that our difficulties with Great Britain, arising out of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, had been finally adjusted in a manner alike honorable and satisfactory to both parties. From causes, however, which the British Government had not anticipated, they have not yet completed treaty arrangements with the republics of Honduras and Nicaragua, in pursuance of the understanding between the two governments. It is, nevertheless, confidently expected that this good work will ere long be accomplished.

Whilst indulging the hope that no other subject remained which could disturb the good understanding between the two countries, the question arising out of the adverse claims of the parties to the Island of San Juan, under the Oregon treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, suddenly assumed a threatening prominence. In order to prevent unfortunate collision on that remote frontier, the late Secretary of State, on the 17th July, 1855, addressed a note to Mr. Crampton, then British minister at Washington, communicating to him a copy of the instructions which he [Mr. Marcy] had given, on the 14th July, to Gov. Stevens, of Washington Territory, having a special reference to an "apprehended conflict between our citizens and the British subjects on the island of San Juan."—To prevent this, the Governor was instructed "that the officers of the Territory should abstain from all acts on the disputed grounds which are calculated to provoke any conflicts, so far as it can be done without implying the concession to the authorities of Great Britain of an exclusive right over the premises. The title ought to be settled before either party should attempt to exclude the other by force, or exercise complete and exclusive sovereign rights within the fairly disputed limits."

In acknowledging the receipt on the next day of Mr. Marcy's note, the British Minister expressed his entire concurrence "in the propriety of the course recommended to the Governor of Washington Territory by your (Mr. Marcy's) instructions to that officer," and stating that he had "lost no time in transmitting a copy of that document to the Governor General of British North America," and had "earnestly recommended to his Excellency to take such measures as to him may appear best calculated to secure, on the part of the British local authorities and the inhabitants of the neighborhood of the line in question, the exercise of the same spirit of forbearance which is inculcated by you (Mr. Marcy) on the authorities and citizens of the United States."

Thus matters remained upon the faith of this arrangement until the 9th July last, when Gen. Harney paid a visit to the Island. He found upon it twenty-five American residents with their families, and also an establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company for the purpose of raising sheep. A short time before his arrival one of these residents had shot an animal belonging to the company, whilst trespassing upon his premises, for which, however, he ordered to pay twice its value; but that was refused. Soon after the "chief factor of the company at Victoria, Mr. Dallas, son-in-law of Gov. Douglas, came to the Island in the British sloop-of-war Satellite, and threatened to take "this American (Mr. Cutler) by force to Victoria, to answer for the trespass he had committed. The American seized his rifle and told Mr. Dallas if any such attempt was made he would kill him on the spot. The affair then ended."

Under these circumstances, the American settlers presented a petition to the General, "through the United States Inspector of Customs, Mr. Hubbs, to place a force upon the island to protect them from the Indians as well as the oppressive interference of the authorities of the Hudson Bay Company at Victoria with their rights as American citizens." The General immediately responded to this petition, and ordered Capt. George E. Pickett, Ninth Infantry, "to establish his company on Bellevue or San Juan Island, on some suitable position near the harbor, at the southeastern extremity."—This order was promptly obeyed, and a military post was established at the place designated.—The force was afterwards increased so that by the last return the whole number of troops then on the island amounted, in the aggregate, to 691 men.

Whilst I do not deem it proper on the present occasion to go further into the subject, and discuss the weight which ought to be attached to the statements of the British colonial authorities, contesting the accuracy of the information on which the gallant General acted it was due to him that I should thus present his own reasons for issuing the order to Capt. Pickett. From these it is quite clear his object was to prevent the British authorities on Vancouver's island from exercising jurisdiction over American residents on the Island of San Juan, as well as to protect them against the incursions of the Indians.

Much excitement prevailed for some time throughout that region, and serious danger of collision between the parties was apprehended. The British had a large naval force in the vicinity; and it is but an act of simple justice to the Admiral on that station to state that he wisely and discreetly forbore to commit any hostile act, but determined to refer the whole affair to his Government and await their instructions.

This aspect of the matter, in my opinion, demanded serious attention. It would have been a great calamity for both nations had they been precipitated into acts of hostility not on the question of title to the island, but merely concerning what should be its condition during the intervening period whilst the two governments might be employed in settling the question to which of them it belongs. For this reason Lieutenant General Scott was despatched on the 17th September last to Washington Territory to take immediate command of the U. States forces on the Pacific coast should he deem this necessary. The main object of his mission was to carry out the spirit of the precautionary arrangement between the late Secretary of State and the British ministers, and thus to preserve the peace and prevent collision between the British and American authorities pending the negotiations between the two governments. Entertaining no doubt of the validity of our title, I need scarcely add that, in any event, American citizens were to be placed on a footing at least as favorable as that of British subjects, it being understood that Capt. Pickett's company should remain on the Island. It is proper to observe that, considering the distance from the scene of action, and in ignorance of what might have transpired on the spot before the General's arrival, it was necessary to leave much to his discretion, and I am happy to state the event has proven that this discretion could not have been intrusted to more competent hands. Gen. Scott has recently returned from his mission, having successfully accomplished its objects, and there is no longer any good reason to apprehend a collision between the forces of the two countries during the pendency of the existing negotiations.

I regret to inform you that there has been no improvement in the affairs of Mexico since my last annual message, and I am again obliged to ask the earnest attention of Congress to the unhappy condition of that Republic.

The constituent Congress of Mexico, which adjourned on the 17th of February, 1857 adopted a Constitution and provided for a popular election. This took place in the following July (1857,) and Gen. Comonfort was chosen President, almost without opposition. At the same election a new Congress was chosen whose first session commenced on the 16th of September, (1857.) By the Constitution of 1857 the presidential term was to begin on the first of December, (1857,) and continue for four years. On that day Gen. Comonfort appeared before the assembled Congress in the city of Mexico, took the oath to support the new Constitution, and was duly inaugurated as President. Within a month afterwards he had been driven from the Capitol, and a military rebellion had assigned the supreme power of the Republic to Gen. Zuloaga. The Constitution provided that in the absence of the President his office should devolve upon the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and, Gen. Comonfort having left the country this functionary, Gen. Juarez, proceed to form at Guanajuato, a constitutional government. Before this was officially known, however, at the capitol, the government of Zuloaga had been recognized by the entire diplomatic corps, including the minister of the U. States, as the *de facto* government of Mexico. The constitutional President, nevertheless, maintained his position with firmness, and was soon established with his cabinet at Vera Cruz.—Meanwhile, the government of Zuloaga was earnestly resisted in many parts of the republic, and even in the capital, a portion of the army having pronounced against it, its functions were declared terminated, and an assembly of citizens was invited for the choice of a new President. This assembly elected Gen. Miramon, but that officer repudiated the plan under which he was chosen, and Zuloaga was thus restored to his previous position. He assumed it, however, only to withdraw from it, and Miramon, having become, by his appointment, 'President Substitute,' continues, with that title, at the head of the insurgent party.

In my last annual message I communicated to Congress the circumstances under which the late Minister of the United States suspended his official relations with the central government, and withdrew from the country. It was impossible to maintain friendly intercourse with a government like that at the capital, under whose usurped authority wrongs were constantly committed, but never redressed. Had this been an established government, with its power extending, by the consent of the people, over the whole of Mexico, a resort to hostilities against it would have been quite justifiable, and indeed necessary. But the country was a prey to cival war; and it was hoped that the success of the constitutional President might lead to a condition of things less injurious to the United States. This success became so probable that, in January last, I employed a reliable agent to visit Mexico, and report to me the actual condition and prospects of the contending parties. In consequence of his report, and from information which reached me from other sources, favorable to the prospects of the constitutional cause, I felt justified in appointing a new minister to Mexico, who might embrace the earliest suitable opportunity of restoring our diplomatic relations with that republic. For this purpose a distinguished citizen of Maryland was selected, who proceeded on his mission on the 8th of March last, with discretionary authority to recognize the government of President Juarez, if on his arrival in Mexico he should find it entitled to such recognition, according to the established practice of the United States. On the 7th of April following, Mr. McLane presented his credentials to President Juarez, having no hesitation "in pronouncing the government of Juarez to be the only existing government of the Republic." He was cordially received by the authorities at Vera Cruz, and they have ever since manifested the most friendly disposition towards the United States. Unhappily, however, the constitutional government has not been able to establish its power over the whole republic. It is supported by a large majority of the people and the States, but there are important parts of the country where it can enforce no obedience. General Miramon maintains himself at the capital, and in some of the distant provinces there are military governors, who pay little respect to decrees of either government. In the mean time the excesses which always attend upon civil war in Mexico are constantly recurring. Outrages of the worst description are committed both upon persons and property. There is scarcely any form of injury which has not been suffered by our citizens in Mexico during the last few years. We have been nominally at peace with that republic, but "so far as the interests of our commerce or of our citizens who have visited the country as merchants, shipmasters, or in other capacities, are concerned, we might as well have been at war." Life has been insecure, property unprotected, and trade impossible, except at a risk of loss which prudent men cannot be expected to incur. Important contracts, involving large expenditures, entered into by the central government, have been set at defiance by the local governments. Peaceful American residents, occupying their rightful possessions, have been suddenly expelled the country in defiance of treaties, and by the more force of arbitrary power. Even the course of justice has not been safe from control, and a recent degree of Miramon permits the intervention of Government in all suits where either party is a foreigner. Vessels of the United States have been seized without law, and a consular officers who protested against such seizure has been fined and imprisoned for disrespect to the authorities. Military contributions have been levied in violation of every principle of right, and the American who resisted the lawless demand has had his property forcibly taken

way, and has been himself banished. From a conflict of authority in different parts of the country, tariff duties which have been paid in one place have been exacted over again in another place. Large numbers of our citizens have been arrested and imprisoned without any form of examination or any opportunity for a hearing, and even when released have only obtained their liberty after much suffering and injury and without any hope of redress.

The wholesale massacre of Crabbe and his associates without trial in Sonora, as well as the seizure and murder of our sick Americans who had taken shelter in the house of an American, upon the soil of the United States, was communicated to Congress at its last session. Murders of still more atrocious character have been committed in the very heart of Mexico, under the authority of Miramon's government, during the present year. Some of these were only worthy of a barbarous age, and, if they had not been clearly proven, would have seemed impossible in a country which claims to be civilized. Of this description was the brutal massacre in April last, by order of Gen. Marquez, of three American physicians, who were seized in the hospital at Tacubaya while attending upon the sick and the dying of both parties and without trial, as without crime, were hurried away to speedy execution. Little less shocking was the recent fate of Ormond Chase, who was shot in Tepic on the 7th of August by order of the same Mexican General, not only without a trial, but without any conjecture by his friends of the cause of his arrest. He is represented as a young man of good character and intelligence, who had made numerous friends in Tepic by the courage and humanity which he had displayed on several trying occasions, and his death was as unexpected as it was shocking to the whole community. Other outrages might be enumerated, but these are sufficient to illustrate the wretched state of the country and the unprotected condition of the persons and property of our citizens in Mexico.

In all these cases our ministers have been constant and faithful in their demands for redress, but both they and this Government, which they have successively represented, have been wholly powerless to make their demands effective. Their testimony in this respect, and in reference to the only remedy which, in their judgements, would meet the exigency, has been both uniform and emphatic. "Nothing but a manifestation of the power of the Government of the U. States, 'wrote our late minister in 1856) and of its purpose to punish these wrongs will avail. I assure you that the universal belief here is that there is nothing to be apprehended from the Government of the United States, and that local Mexican officials can commit these outrages upon American citizens with absolute impunity. "I hope the President" (wrote our present Minister, in August last) "will feel authorized to ask from Congress the power to enter Mexico with the military forces of the U. S., at the call of the constitutional authorities, in order to protect the citizens and the treaty rights of the U. States. Unless such a power is conferred upon him, neither the one or the other will be respected in the existing state of anarchy and disorder, and the outrages already perpetrated will never be chastised; and, as I assured you in my No. 23, all these evils must increase until every vestige of order and government disappeared from the country." I have been reluctantly led to the same opinion, and, in justice to my countrymen who have suffered wrongs from Mexico, and who may still suffer them, I feel bound to announce this conclusion to Congress.

The case presented, however, is not merely a case of individual claims, although our just claims against Mexico have reached a very large amount. Nor is it merely the case of protection to the lives and property of the few Americans who may still remain in Mexico, although the life and property of every American citizen ought to be sacredly protected in every quarter of the world. But it is a question which relates to the future as well as to the present and the past, and which involves, indirectly at least, the whole subject of our duty to Mexico as a neighboring State. The exercise of the power of the U. States in that country to redress the wrongs and protect the rights of our citizens is none the less to be desired, because efficient and necessary aid may thus be rendered at the same time to restore peace and order to Mexico itself. In the accomplishment of this result the people of the United States must necessarily feel a deep and earnest interest. Mexico ought to be a rich and prosperous and powerful republic. She possesses an extensive territory, a fertile soil, and incalculable store of mineral wealth. She occupies an important position between the Gulf and the ocean for transit routes and for commerce. Is it possible that such a country as this can be given up to anarchy and ruin without an effort from any quarter for its rescue and its safety? Will the commercials nations of the world, which have so many interests connected with it, remain wholly indifferent to such a result? Can the United States, especially, which ought to share most largely in its commercial intercourse, allow their immediate neighbor thus to destroy itself and injure them?

Yet without support from some quarter it is impossible to perceive how Mexico can resume her position among nations, and enter up on a career which promises any good results. The aid which she requires, and which the interests of all commercial countries require that she should have. It belongs to this government to render, not only by virtue of our neighborhood to Mexico, along whose territory we have a continuous frontier of nearly a thousand miles but by virtue, also, of our established policy, which is inconsistent with the intervention of any European power in the domestic concerns of that republic.

The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico are before the world, and must deeply impress every American citizen. A government which is either unable or unwilling to redress such wrongs, is derelict to its highest duties. The difficulty consists in selecting and enforcing the remedy. We may in vain apply to the constitutional government at Vera Cruz, although it is well disposed to do us justice, for adequate redress. Whilst its authority is acknowledged in all the important ports and throughout the sea coasts of the Republic, its power does not extend to the City of Mexico and the States in its vicinity, where nearly all the recent outrages have been committed, on American citizens. We must penetrate into the interior before we can reach the offenders, and this can only be done by passing through the territory in the occupation of the constitutional government. The most acceptable and least difficult mode of accomplishing the object, will be to act in concert with that government. Their consent and their aid might, I believe, be obtained; but if not, our obligation to protect our own citizens in their just rights, secured by treaty, would not be the less imperative. For these reasons, I recommend to Congress to pass a law authorizing the President, under such conditions as they may deem expedient, to employ a sufficent military force to enter Mexico, for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past, and security for the future. I purposely refrain from any suggestion as to whether this force shall consist of regular troops or volunteers, or both. This question may be most appropriately left to the decision of Congress. I would merely observe, that should volunteers be selected, such a force could be easily raised in this country, among those who sympathize with the sufferings of our unfortunate fellow citizens in Mexico, and with the unhappy condition of that Republic. Such an accession to the forces of the constitutional government would enable it soon to reach the City of Mexico, and extend its powers over the whole Republic. In that event, there is no reason to doubt that the just claims of our citizens would be satisfied and adequate redress obtained for the injuries inflicted upon them. The constitutional government have ever evinced a strong desire to do us justice, and this might be secured in advance, by a preliminary treaty.

It may be said that these measures will, at least indirectly, be inconsistent with our wise and settled policy not to interfere in the domestic concerns of foreign nations, but does not the present case fairly constitute an exception? An adjoining republic is in a state of anarchy and confusion, from which she has proved wholly unable to extricate herself; she is entirely destitute of the power to maintain peace upon her borders, or to prevent the incursions of banditti into our territory. In her fate, her fortune, and her power to establish and maintain a settled government, we have a far deeper interest, socially, commercially, and politically, than any other nation. She is now a wreck upon the ocean, drifting about as she is impelled by different factions. As a good neighbor, shall we not lend to her a helping hand to save her? If we do not, it would not be surprising should some other nation undertake the task, and thus force us to interfere at last, under circumstances of increased difficulty for the maintenance of our established policy.

I repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual message that authority may be given to the President to establish one or more temporary military posts across the Mexican line in Sonora and Chihuahua, where these may be necessary to protect the lives and property of American and Mexican citizens against the incursions and depredations of the Indians, as well as of lawless rovers in that remote region. The establishment of one such post, at a point called Arispe, in Sonora, in a country now almost depopulated by the hostile inroads of the Indians from our side of the line would it is believed, have prevented much injury and many cruelties during the past season. A state of lawlessness and violence prevails on that distant frontier. Life and property are there wholly insecure. The population of Arizona, now numbering more than ten thousand souls, are practically destitute of Government, of laws, or of any regular administration of justice.—Murder, rapine, and other crimes are committed with impunity. I therefore again call the attention of Congress to the necessity for establishing a territorial government over Arizona.

The treaty with Nicaragua of the 16th February, 1857, to which I referred in my last annual message, failed to receive the ratification of the government of that republic, for reasons which I need not enumerate. A similar treaty has been since concluded between the parties bearing date on the 16th March, 1859, which has already been ratified by the Nicaraguan Congress. This will be immediately submitted to the Senate for their ratification. Its provisions cannot, I think, fail to be acceptable to the people of both countries.

Our claims against the government of Costa Rica and Nicaragua remain unredressed, though they are pressed in an earnest manner, and not without hope of success.

I deem it to be my duty once more earnestly to recommend to Congress the passage of a law authorizing the President to employ the naval force at his command for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens passing in transit across the Panama, Nicaragua and Tehauntepec routes, against sudden and lawless outbreaks and depredations. I shall not repeat the arguments employed in former messages in support of this measure.—Suffice it to say that the lives of many of our people, and the security of vast amounts of treasure passing and repassing over one or more of these routes between the Atlantic and Pacific, may be deeply involved in the action of Congress on this subject.

I would also again recommend to Congress that authority be given to the President to employ the naval force to protect American merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes, against violent and lawless seizure and confiscation in the ports of Mexico and the Spanish American States, when these countries may be in a disturbed and revolutionary condition.—The mere knowledge that such an authority had been conferred, as I have already stated, would, of itself, in a great degree, prevent the evil. Neither would this require any additional appropriation for the naval service.—The chief objection urged against the grant of this authority is, that Congress, by conferring it, would violate the Constitution; that it would be a transfer of the war-making, or strictly speaking, the war declaring power, to the Executive. If this were well founded, it would, of course, be conclusive. A very brief examination, however, will place this objection at rest. Congress possesses the sole and exclusive power under the Constitution, to declare war. They alone can raise and support armies, and provide and maintain a navy. But after Congress shall have declared war, and provided the force necessary to carry it on, the President, as commander in chief of the army and navy, can alone employ this force in making war against the enemy. This is the plain language, and history proves that it was the well known intention of the framers of the constitution.

It will not be denied that the general power to declare war is without limitation, and embraces within itself, not only what writers on the Law of Nations term a public or perfect war, but also an imperfect war, and in short every species of hostility, however confined or limited. Without the authority of Congress, the President cannot fire a hostile gun in any case, except to repel the attacks of an enemy. It will not be doubted, that under this power, Congress could if they thought proper, authorize the President to employ the force at his command to seize a vessel belonging to an American citizen, which has been illegally employed and captured in a foreign port, and restore it to its owner, but can Congress only act after the fact—after the mischief has been done? Have they not power to confer upon the President the authority in advance, to furnish instant redress, should such a case afterwards occur? Must they wait until the mischief has been done, and can then apply the remedy, only when it is too late? To confer this authority, to meet future cases under circumstances strictly specific, is as clearly within the war declaring power as such an authority conferred upon the President by act of Congress after the deed has been done. In the progress of a great nation, many exigencies must raise, imperatively requiring that Congress should authorize the President to act promptly on certain conditions which may not afterwards arise.

The Thirty Fifth Congress terminated on the 3d day of March, 1859, without having passed the act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1860.—This act also contained an appropriation to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending the 30th June, 1859. I believe that this is the first instance since the origin of the Federal Government, now more than seventy years ago, when any Congress went out of existence without having passed all the general appropriation bills necessary to carry on the government until the regular period for the meeting of a new Congress. This event imposed on the executive a grave responsibility. It presented a choice of evils. Had this omission of duty occurred at the first session of the last Congress, the remedy would have been plain. I might then have instantly recalled them to complete their work, and this without expense to the government. But on the 4th of March, last, there were fifteen of the thirty three States which had not elected any representatives to the present Congress. Had Congress been called together immediately, these States would have been virtually disfranchised. If an intermediate period had been selected, several of the States would have been compelled to hold extra sessions of their legislatures, and at great inconvenience and expense to provide for elections at an earlier day than that previously fixed by law. In the regular course, ten of these States would not elect until after the beginning of August, and five of these ten not until October and November. On the other hand, when I came to examine carefully the condition of the Post Office Department, I did not meet as many or as great difficulties as I had apprehended. Had the bill which failed been confined to appropriations for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June next, there would have been no reason of pressing importance for the call of an extra session. Nothing would become due on contracts, those with railroad companies only excepted, for carrying the mail for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing on the 1st of July, until the first of December, less than one week before the meeting of the present Congress. The reason is, that the mail contractors, for this, the current year, did not complete their first quarter's service until the 30th of September last, and, by the terms of their contracts, sixty days more are allowed for the settlement of their accounts, before the Department could be called upon for payment. The great difficulty and the great hardship consisted in the failure to provide for the payment of the deficiency in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1859. The Department had entered into contracts, in obedience to existing laws, for the services of that fiscal year, and the contractors were fairly entitled to their compensation as it became due. The deficiency as stated in the bill amounted to $3,838,728, but after a careful settlement all these accounts, it has been ascertained that it amounts to $4,296,009. With the scanty means at his command, the Postmaster General has managed to pay that portion of this deficiency which occurred in the first two quarters of the past fiscal year, ending on the 31st December last.

In the meantime the contractors themselves, under these trying circumstances, have behaved in a manner worthy of all commendation. They had one resource in the midst of their embarassments. After the amount due to each of them had been ascertained and finally settled according to law, this became a specific debt of record against the United States, which enabled them to borrow money on this unquestionable security. Still they were obliged to pay interest in consequence of the default of Congress, and on every principle of justice ought to receive interest from the government. This interest should commence from the date when a warrant would have issued for the payment of the principal had an appropriation been made for this purpose. Calculated up to 1st of December, it it will not exceed $96,660, a sum not to be taken into account, when contrasted with the great difficulties and embarassments of a public and private character, both with the people and the States, which would have resulted from convening and holding a special session of Congress.

For these reasons I recommend the passage of an act at as early a day as may be practicable, to provide for the payment of the amount, with interest, due to these last mentioned contractors, as well as to make the necessary appropriations for the services of the Post Office Department for the current fiscal year. The failure to pass the Post Office bill necessarily gives birth to serious reflection.—Congress, by refusing to pass the general appropriation bill necessary to carry on the government, may not only arrest its action, but might destroy its existence. The army, the navy, the judiciary, in short every department of the government can no longer perform their functions if Congress refuses the money necessary for their support. If this failure should teach the country the necessity of electing a full Congress in sufficient time to enable the President to convene them in any emergency, even immediately after the old Congress has expired, it will have been productive of great good. In a time of sudden and alarming danger, foreign or domestic, which all nations must expect to encounter in their progress, the very salvation of our institutions may be staked upon the assembling of Congress without delay. If under such circumstances the President should find himself in the condition in which he was placed at the close of the last Congress, with nearly half the States of the Union destitute of representatives, the consequence might be disastrous.

I therefore recommend to Congress to carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution on this subject, and to pass a law appointing some day previous to the 4th of March in each year of odd number, for the election of representatives throughout all the States. They have already appointed a day for the election of electors for President and Vice-President, and this measure has been approved by the country.

I would again express a most decided opinion in favor of the construction of a Pacific railroad, for the reasons stated in my two last annual messages. When I reflect upon what would be the defenceless condition of our States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, in case of a war with a naval power sufficiently strong to interrupt all intercourse with them by the route across the Isthmus, I am still more convinced than ever of the vast importance of this railroad. I have never doubted the constitutional competency of Congress to provide for its construction, but this is exclusively under the war making power, besides, the Constitution expressly requires, as an imperative duty, that the United States shall protect each of the States against invasion. I am at a loss to conceive how this protection can be afforded to California and Oregon against such a naval power by any other means. I repeat the opinion contained in my last annual message that it would be inexpedient for the government to undertake this great work by agents of its own appointment, and under its direct and exclusive control. This would increase the patronage of the executive to a dangerous extent, and would foster a system of jobbing and corruption which no vigilance on the part of federal officers could prevent.

The construction of this road ought therefore to be entrusted to incorporated companies, or other agencies, who would exercise that active and vigilant supervision over which can be inspred alone by a sense of corporate and individal interest. I venture to assert that the additional cost of transporting troops, munitions of war, and necessary supplies for the army, across the vast intervening plains to our possessions on the Pacific coast, would be greater in such a war than the whole amount required to construct the road. And yet this resort would after all be inadequate for their defence and protection. We have yet scarcely recovered from the habits of extravagant expenditure produced by our overflowing treasury during several years prior to the commencement of my administration. The financial reverses which we have since experienced ought to teach us all to scrutinize our expenditures with the greatest vigilance, and to reduce them to the lowest possible point. The executive department have devoted themselves to the accomplishment of this object with considerable success, as will appear from their different reports and estimates. To these I invite the scrutiny of Congress, for the purpose of reducing them still lower, if this be practicable, consistent with the great public interests of the country. In aid of the policy of retrenchment, I pledge myself to examine closely the bill, appropriating lands or money, so that if any of these should inadvertantly pass both Houses, as must sometimes be the case, I may afford them an opportunity for reconsideration; at the same time, we ought never to forget that true public economy consists, not in withholding the means necessary to accomplish important national objects confided to us by the Constitution; but in taking care that the money appropriated for these purposes shall be faithfully and frugally expended. It will appear from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that it is extremely doubtful, to say the least, whether we shall be able to pass through the present and the next fiscal year without providing additional revenue. This can only be accomplished by strictly confining the appropriations within the estimates of the different departments, without making an allowance for any additional expenditures, which Congress may think proper in their discussion to authorize, and without providing for the redemption of any portion of the $20,000,000 of treasury notes which have been already issued. In the event of a deficiency, which I consider probable, this ought never to be supplied by a resort to additional loans.

It would be a ruinous practice, in the days of peace and prosperity to go on increasing the national debt to meet the ordinary expenses of the government. This policy would cripple our resources and impair our credit, in case the existence of war should render it necessary to borrow money.

Should such a deficiency occur as I apprehend, I would recommend that the necessary revenue be raised by an increase of our present duties on imports. I need not repeat the opinions expressed in my last annual message as to the best mode and manner of accomplishing the object and shall now merely observe that these have since undergone no change.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will explain in detail the operations of that department of the government. The receipts into the Treasury, from all sources, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, including the loan authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858, and the issues of Treasury notes authorized by existing laws, were $81,692,471,01, which sum, with the balance of $6,398,316,10 remaining in the treasury at the commencement of that fiscal year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of $88,090,777,11.

The public expenditure during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, amounted to $83,751,511,57. Of this sum $17,405,285,11 were applied to the payment of interest on the public debt and the redemption of the issues of treasury notes.

The expenditures for all other branches of the public service during that fiscal year were therefore $66,346,226,16. The balance remaining in the treasury 1st July, 1859, being the commencement of the present fiscal year, was $4,339,275,54. The receipts into the treasury during the first quarter of the present fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1859, were $20,618,868,85, of this amount $3,821,300 was received on account of the loan and issue of treasury notes; the amount of $16,797,-555,85 having been received during the quarter from the ordinary sources of public revenue. The estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters of the present fiscal year, to the 30th June, 1860, are $50,426,400.

Of this amount, it is estimated that $5,758,-400 will be received for treasury notes, which may be re-issued under the fifth section of the act of the 3d of March last, and $1,170,000 on account of the loan authorized by the act of June 14th, 1858, making $6,926,400 from these extraordinary sources, and $43,500,000 from the ordinary sources of the public revenue, making an aggregate, with the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st July, 1859, of $75,384-541,89, for the estimated means of the present fiscal year, ending the 30th June, 1860. The expenditures during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were $20,067,174,78; $4-664,366,76 of this sum were applied to the payment of interest on the public debt and the redemption of the issues of Treasury notes, and the remainder consisting of $15,242,808 was applied to the ordinary expenditures during the quarter. The estimate expenditures during the remaining three quarters, to June 30, 1860, are $40,995,558,23; of which sum $2,886,-621,34 are estimated for the interest on the public debt. The ascertained expenditure for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, on account of public debt, are accordingly $7,550,-988,10, and for the ordinary expenditures of the government, $53,451,744,80, making an aggregate of $61,002,732,90, leaving an estimate balance in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1860, of $14,381,808,40. The estimate receipts during the next fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1861, are sixty-six million two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, which with the balance estimated, as before stated, as remaining in the treasury on the 30th June, 1860, will make an aggregate for the service of the next fiscal year of eighty million six hundred and six thousand eight hundred and eight dollars and forty cents.

The estimated expenditures during the next fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1861, are sixty-six million seven hundred and fourteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-nine cents. Of this amount three million three hundred and eighty-six thousand six hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirty-four cents will be required to pay the interest on the public debt, leaving the sum of sixty-three million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand three hundred and seven dollars and forty-five cents for the estimated ordinary expenses in the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861.—Upon these estimates a balance will be left in the Treasury on 30th June, 1861, of thirteen million eight hundred and ninety-one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and sixty cents.

But this balance, as well as that estimated to remain in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1860 will be reduced by such appropriations as shall be made by law to carry into effect certain Indian treaties during the present fiscal year, asked for by the Secretary of the Interior, to the amount of five hundred and thirty thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, and upon the estimates of the Postmaster General for the service of his department the last fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, amounting to four million two hundred and ninety-six thousand and nine dollars, together with the further estimate of that officer for the service of the present fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, being five million five hundred and twenty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-four dollars, making an aggregate of ten million three hundred and sixty-one thousand six hundred and eighty-three dollars. Should these appropriations be made as requested by the proper departments, the balance in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1861, will not, it is estimated, exceed three million five hundred and thirty thousand one hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty-one cents.

I transmit the reports of the Secretaries of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. They each contain valuable information and important recommendations, well worthy of the serious consideration of Congress. It will appear from the report of the Secretary of War, that the army expenditures have been materially reduced, by a system of rigid economy, which in his opinion offers every guarrantee that the reduction will be permanent. The estimates of the department for the next year have been reduced nearly two millions of dollars below the estimates for the present fiscal year, and half a million of dollars below the amount granted for this year at the last session of Congress. The expenditures of the Post Office Department during the past fiscal year, ending on the 30th of June 1859, exclusive of payments for mail service specially provided for by Congress out of the general treasury, amounts to $14,944,493 33, and its receipts to $7,968,484 07, showing a deficiency to be supplied from the treasury of $6,996,009 26, against $5,235,677 15 for the year ending 30th June, 1858. The increased cost of transportation, growing out of the expansion of the service required by Congress, explains this rapid augmentation of the expenditure. It is gratifying, however, to observe an increase of receipts for the year, ending on the 30th June, 1859, equal to $484,691 21, compared with those in the year ending on the 30th of June, 1858

It is estimated that the deficiency for the current fiscal year will be $5,988,421 64, but that for the year ending 30th June, 1861, it will not exceed $1,342,463 90, should Congress adopt the measures of reform proposed and urged by the Postmaster General. Since the month of March, retrenchments have been made in the expenditures, amounting to $1,826,471, annually, which, however, did not take effect until after the commencement of the present fiscal year. The period seems to have arrived for determining the question, whether this department shall become a permanent and ever-increasing charge upon the treasury, or shall be permitted to resume the self sustaining policy which had so long controlled its administration. The course of legislation recommended by the Postmaster General, for the relief of the department from its present embarrassments, and for restoring it to its original independence, is deserving of your early and earnest consideration.

In conclusion, I would again commend to the just liberality of Congress the local interests of the District of Columbia. Surely the city bearing the name of Washington, and destined, I trust, for ages to be the capital of our united, free and prosperous confederacy, has strong claims on our favorable regard. JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 19, 1859.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

☞This dangerous and often fatal disease had long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, when the discovery of *Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills* solved the difficulty, and presented to the world *the Great Specific*, which has attained such wide-spread celebrity for its certainty of cure.—This successful remedy was the result of many years' study, in which the symptoms were narrowly observed, are thus described by the Doctor himself:—

"*Symptons of a Diseased Liver.*—Pain in the right side, and sometimes in the left, under the edge of the ribs—the patient being rarely able to lie on the left; pain sometimes under the shoulder-blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder—often mistaken for rheumatism in the arm; sickness of stomach, and loss of appetite; bowels mostly costive, but sometimes alternate with lax; dull, heavy sensation in the back part of the head; loss of memory, with uneasiness of having neglected something; sometimes dry cough; weariness and debility; nervous irritability; fits cold or burning, and prickly sensation of skin; low spirits, lassitude, with disinclination to exercise, although satisfied it would be beneficial. In fact, patient distrusts every remedy."

Have you any, or all of these symptoms? If so, you will find a certain remedy in Dr. M'Lane's Pills. Prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburg.

☞Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of PITTSBURG, PA. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of*

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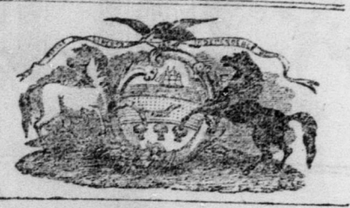
BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Jan. 6, 1860.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860,

HON. SIMON CAMERON,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

(*Subject to the decision of the National Convention.*)

HARD TIMES.

The title to this article will no doubt attract the attention of our readers, in the vain hope that we have some remedy to suggest for the evils upon us. That the present times are hard, most emphatically and distressingly hard, no one will venture to deny, however much our readers may differ as to the causes which have produced them, or the remedies required to mend them. Such a scarcity of money, and universal complaint, have not been in the country within our recollection; and we regret to say, that so far as we can see, there is no prospect of immediate relief. When the crash of 1856 occurred, we were told that it was only a panic in the money market, and that it would soon pass by and all be well again. We predicted at the time that such was not the fact; that the country was not only panic-stricken, but substantially broken down, under the mal-administration and misgovernment of free-trade sham democracy, and that there could, in the nature of things, be no permanent relief, until there was a change in the tariff, and in the policy and practices of our rulers. Every recent occurrence has but confirmed our convictions as to both the cause and remedy for the evils which burst upon us in 1857. More than two years have elapsed since then, and the panic is unremoved, and times are getting worse and worse; and for the reasons that free trade still exists, the tariff is unchanged, locofocoism is working out its legitimate fruits, and the manifold evils occasioned thereby are spread over the face of our whole country, like an invisible curse.

The only relief promised is in the fact that the people are beginning to inquire into the causes of the evil, and to show unmistakable signs that sham democracy and free trade have had their day, and are numbered amongst the things that are passing away, and that protection to American labor and the rights of the white man are about to be regarded by the powers that be. Nearly all the elections within the past year have repudiated the so-called democracy of modern times. Every Northern and Western State, except California and Oregon have declared for the rights and interests of the people; and not a few southern States have nobly followed their example. In the popular branch of the present Congress the Administration of James Buchanan are in a minority, but although they cannot come near electing a Speaker, yet true to their interests, if they are unable to do any good, they are determined nobody else shall, and hence they have combined in a factious opposition to all organization, by refusing to permit a vote on the plurality rule, and thus prevent any remodeling of the present tariff, or any legislation wanted by the people. But an organization will be effected ere long in spite of them.—The House will amend the tariff, and vote to admit Kansas into the Union as a free State, and on the locofoco Senate will be placed the responsibility of defeating these great measures, and others of almost equal moment.—Although there is no immediate prospect of relief for the hard times, there is "a good time coming"—and if we all but do our duty, it is close at hand. The impending change of rulers, and that only, can produce the desired change of times.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—We have just learned that Major PATTON has disposed of his estate in South Woodberry Township, in this County, embracing the principal portion of the town of Pattonsville, a large flouring mill, and several hundred acres of land, to Mr. DANIEL BARE, for the handsome sum of $30,000. Mr. Bare is one of our most intelligent citizens, and is one of the few men in this County who are able, in these tight times, to purchase such a property. We believe he has made a good bargain, as this estate, from its location and other advantages, is one of the most valuable in this part of the State. The Major takes in part payment, as we understand, Mr. Bare's farm, at the head waters of Yellow Creek, at $12,000. This farm is in the heart of Morrison's Cove, one of the best agricultural regions in Pennsylvania—is well improved and in a high state of cultivation.

ANOTHER FIRE.—The Mill of Mr. DANIEL TROSTLE, in Harrison Township, formerly owned by John Alsip, Esq., caught fire on Tuesday last, from the stove pipe, and burned to the ground, with all the contents, consisting of a considerable quantity of grain and flour, belonging to himself and customers. Loss about $2,000, and falls heavily on Mr. Trostle. No insurance.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature met on Tuesday last. Wm. M. Francis, Opposition, of the Mercer District, was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Wm. A. C. Lawrence, Opposition, of Dauphin, Speaker of the House.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

The President's Message excludes many other matters this week. It is generally considered a poor affair, but we would advise all to read it and see what he has to say.

The Governor's Message will be published next week.

Gov. Packer has our thanks for a copy of his Message.

Congress has not yet organized.

BENEVOLENCE.

We do not think a person can evince a more benevolent trait of character than being moved at the distress and suffering of others, and furthermore, anxious to do all in their power to alleviate by every possible means human suffering. In this view of the case, we do not know how the humane and benevolent can do an action more in accordance with their philanthropic views, than by calling the attention of their afflicted friends and acquaintances to the fact Dr. SETH S. HANGE, of 105 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., has discovered a preparation, which is put up in the form of a pill, that has a specific action for curing Epilepsy, or falling fits, spasms, cramps, and all forms of nervous diseases. Among those who have been permanently cured, we might mention a member of the family of James H. Beadle, Huntsville, Alabama; Mr. M. P. Sledge, Cabin Point, Surry Co. Va., and Mr. W. P. Ligon, Grenada, Mississippi. We might go on enumerating a number of others, until we had filled up this column of our paper; but we think we have said sufficient to satisfy every person that the subject under consideration is one of vital importance to every one. Reader! if you are a well man or woman, and have no need of a remedy, perhaps you know some person who is not equally blessed as yourself, if so, cut out this notice, and send it to him or her. It will cost you but little trouble, and probably it will make you instrumental in curing some poor, afflicted mortal of that dreadful visitation, Epilepsy, or falling sickness.

Dr. Hance sends his pills by mail, free of postage, to all parts of the world, on the receipt of a remittance. Price, one box, $2; two boxes $5; twelve boxes $24. We have given his address above.

Jan. 6, 1860.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

May, 27-1y.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County; the undersigned as Executors of Echart Horn, late of Juniata Township, dec'd, will on Tuesday the 24th day of January 1860, expose to public sale on the premises.

One tract of land situate in said township of Juniata, containing about 187 acres, 80 acres of which are cleared, including four acres of meadow, and all in good state of cultivation.

The improvements are a two story log dwelling house, a double log barn, a spring house and other improvements, and also two apple orchards of good fruit, adjoining lands of James Burns, Valentine Wertz, Gideon Hitchew, and others.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms one third of the purchase money on the 1st of April next, when possession will be delivered; one (after payment of debts) to remain in the land for the use of the widow, and the remaining third to be paid in two equal annual payments without interest, the whole to be secured by Judgment Bonds.

DANIEL B. HORN,
JOHN A. BURNS.
Executors.

Jan. 6, 1860.

CHEAPEST! BEST!! LARGEST!!!

Iron City College

$35.00

DAYS for Tuition in Single and Double Entry Book-Keeping, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.

Board 8 weeks $20, Stationery $35, entire expenses $62

Usual time from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed competent to manage the Books of any Business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000.

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

First Premiums for Best Business Writing for 1859, received at Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Ohio State Fairs. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.

☞ Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Circulars, Specimens and Embelished View of the College, inclose five letter stamps to

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Jan. 6, 1860.

Rail Road Notice.

THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Bedford Rail Road Company, are notified to pay to the Treasurer, in Bedford, the *sixth instalment* on each share of stock subscribed by them, on or before the 22d day of January, inst. By order of the Board.

JNO. P. REED
Treasurer.

Jan. 6, 1860.

STRAY SHEEP.—Taken up by the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, some time in December last, nine head of Sheep, a piece off the left ear and a slit in the right of each, two of them are black. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JAMES BAREFOOT.

Jan. 6, 1860.

STRAY SHEEP.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in St. Clair Tp., about the first of Dec. last, three bucks, and one ewe—2 with left ear off, slit in right ear—one with right ear off, and slit in left—one with piece off and slit in right ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Jan. 6, 1860.—* HENRY McDONALD.

Commissioner's Notice.

Susan Blackburn, by her next friend, John Suttor. vs. Joseph Blackburn. } Subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

The undersigned appointed Commissioner to take testimony in the above case will attend to the duties of his appointment on Wednesday the 11th of January 1860 at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all parties can attend.

B. D. BARCLAY.
Commissioner.

Dec. 23, 1859.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court to distribute the balance in the hands of Daniel Border, adm'r of George Claar, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in Bedford, on Thursday, the 26th day of January, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., where all interested may attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Auditor.

Dec. 30, 1859.

FRESH PINE OIL for sale at OSTER & CARN'S.

Dec 8, 1859.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 21st day of November, A. D., 1859, before the Judges of the said Court—

On motion of Job Mann, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Henry Steckman, late of Monroe Township, dec'd, to wit:

John Steckman, residing in Fulton County, Pa., Sarah, intermarried with John Mortimore, Philip Steckman, Jacob Steckman, Valentine Steckman, Peter Steckman, Henry Steckman, residing in Rush County, Indiana, Andrew Steckman, Elizabeth, intermarried with David Morris, Frederick Steckman and James Steckman, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the secoed Monday (13th day) of February, next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised, in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation, issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto to set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 30th day of November, A. D., 1859.

SAMUEL H. TATE,
Clerk.

ATTEST:
WM. S. FLUCK, *Sheriff.*
Dec. 30, 1859.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 21st day of November, A. D., 1859, before the Judges of the said Court—

On motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of John Claar, the younger, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd, to wit:

George Claar, residing in the State of Michigan, Wm. Claar, residing in Ohio, Henry C. Claar, John Claar and Margaret, now wife of Rev. George Beckley, the three last named residing in Frederick County, Maryland, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the second Monday, 13th day of February, next, to accept, or refuse to take, the real estate of said deceased, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto to set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 30th day of November, A. D., 1859.

SAM'L H. TATE.
Clerk.

ATTEST:
WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.
Dec. 30, 1859.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS Benjamin Ridgway, late of Southampton Township, Bedford County, dec'd, died seized of the following real estate to wit:

One tract of land containing 268 acres and allowance, more or less, surveyed on a warrant in his name, dated 27th February, 1797, adjoining the Maryland line, Andrew Collins and others, and situate in said township of Southampton, leaving issue eight children, to wit: Priscilla, intermarried with John R. Dye, residing in Monroe County, O. whose interest is owned by Petitioner, Jacob Bernhard, Esq., Elizabeth, intermarried with Peter Reaver, residing in the same County and State, Mary Ann, intermarried with Enoch Dye, residing in same county and state, whose interest also belong to Petitioner, James Ridgway, Nancy Dye, residing in same county and state, Joseph Ridgway, residing in Monroe County, Missouri, Eliza Ridgway and Benjamin Ridgway, residing in Monroe County, Ohio; also the issue of Amos Ridgway and Rachel Edwards, to wit: Harriet, Nancy, Mary and Annie, children of Amos, residing in Washington County, Ohio, and Benjamin residing in Monroe County, Missouri, Elsie, Nathan, Edward, Mary, Rachel, Catharine, Elizabeth and Angelina, residing in Washington County, Ohio, Children of Rachel Edwards, dec'd.

Notice is therefore, hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition, or valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition, or Valuation, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 15th day of January, next, when and where all interested may attend, if they see proper.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Dec. 16, 1859.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold at public outcry, on the premises, at the late residence of Samuel Burket, late of Union Township, in said County, dec'd, on the 20th day of JANUARY, next,

One Tract of Land,

situate in said Township and County, adjoining lands of Henry Walter on the North, John Ficks on the Southeast, Abraham Croyle on the South, Eli Burket on the West, and Joseph Croyle on the East, containing 106 acres, more or less, with a log House, double log Barn and other outbuildings thereon—about 60 acres cleared, part meadow, remainder well timbered.

TERMS made known, and attendance given on day of sale, by JACOB BURKET,
Adm'r of Sam'l Burket, dec'd.

Dec. 30, 1859.

Camilla Koontz, by her next friend Alexander Ling. vs. George Koontz.	No. 13, August Term, 1859, in the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County. Alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Defendant in the above case, that a Subpœna, and alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce, have been issued, the last of said writs being returnable to Nov. Term, 21st day, A. D., 1859. And now, by direction of the said Court, the said Defendant is required to appear on or before the second Monday, 13th day of February, next, and answer to the complaint of the Plaintiff, as provided for by Act of Assembly.

WM. S. FLUKE,
Sheriff.

Dec. 30, 1859.

Commissioner's Notice.

Mary Ella Waltman, by her next friend, John Eshleman, vs. George Waltman.	In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 21, Nov. Term, 1859. Alias subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

THE undersigned, appointed Commissioner to take testimony in the above case, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 21st day of January, A. D., 1860, when and where all parties interested may attend.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
Commissioner.

Dec. 30, 1859.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of John Roudabush, late of Union Township, Bedford County, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in St. Clair Township, in said County, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known without delay.

GEORGE M. HOLSINGER,
Adm'r.

Dec. 30, 1859.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court to distribute the balance in the hands of O. E. Shannon, Esq., adm'r of Philip Ickes, late of Union Township, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in Bedford, on Thursday, the 26th day of January, next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., where all interested may attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Auditor.

Dec. 30, 1859.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

L.S. THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to John Whitney, Peter F. Kessler, Leonard G. Kessler, Thomas Griffith and the Huntingdon and Broadtop Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, and all other persons interested in the premises.

Greeting:

We command and firmly enjoin you that laying aside all business whatever, you and each of you, be and appear before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the said County, to be held at Bedford, on the 13th day of Febuary, A. D. 1860, to show cause, if any you have, why the witnesses on behalf of William H. Irvin, James B. Lane, G. Taylor Lane, Mrs. Rebecca Hunter, Mrs. Mary A. R. Kennedy, Mrs. Mary N. Nicklin, Isaac N. Carter, Geo. W. Webb, James R. Webb, and Geo. W. Webb, Executors of the last will &c. of Edwin B. Webb, dec'd, Henry E. Leman, Guardian of Susan E. Webb and George W. Webb, minor children, of John S. Webb, dec'd, Harriet R. Lane, John Martin and Mary F. Martin, his wife, Dr. James S. Lane, Hubbard B. Taylor and Alice T. Taylor, his wife, Wm. N. Lane, Willoughby S. Webb, Wm. L. Richie, Wm. S. Downey, Committee of Alexander H. Richey and James W. Harding, Guardian of Madison F. Richie, on their complaint against you, before our said Court, duly exhibited, should not be examined and their testimony reduced to writing and filed of record in our said Court, in order to perpetuate the same, agreeably to the Constitution of our Government and the act of Assembly in such case made and and provided.—And hereof fail not at your peril

Witness the Honorable F. M. Kimmell, Esquire, President of said Court, at Bedford, the 21st day of November, A. D. 1859.

SAM'L H. TATE,
Proth'y.

Dec. 23, 1859.

HARPER'S FERRY AGAIN!

TRAINS STOPPED ANOTHER TIME!!

TO UNLOAD GOODS AT

FERGUSON & MANSPEAKER'S!!!

JUST receeived another time and for sale cheaper than ever a splendid lot of Winter Goods, including

Ledger Hats, 75 cts. and up,
De Lanes, 10 cts. and up,
Casinetts, 37½ cts. and up,
Broad Cloth's $1,50 and up,
Doe Skin Casimer, 75 cts. and up,
Shawl's of all kinds $1,00 and up,
Marino, 18¾ cts. and up,
Hoziery, including Gloves, Stocking's &c., of all kinds.

GROCERIES, including
Coffee, 12½ cts. and up,
Sugar, 8 cts. and up,
Fine white crushed, 12½ and up,
Baking Molasses, 12½ per quart,
Best Mould Candles, 18 cts.
and a little of every thing
else in the Grocery line.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT, including Undershirt's and Drawers, Gum over Shoes, Shandles and Buffaloe over shoes, Men's Double Sole Boot's for winter at $1.75 and up.

In the shoe Department are included for Ladies Gentlemen and Children, all sorts and sizes and prices as usual.

Sleigh and Buggy Whips, Tobacco and Cigars of all kinds from GRAVELY down.

Dec. 23, 1859.

APPEALS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of Bedford County, that the appeal will be held by the Commissioners at the Commissioner's Office, in the Borough of Bedford, on the days specified to wit:

For the Townships of Hopewell, StClair, Union, Middle and South Woodbery, on Monday the 9th day of January next.

For the Townships of East and West Providence Snakespring, Liberty, Monroe and Broad Top, on Tuesday the 10th day of January next.

For the Townships of Colerain, Cumberland Valley, Harrison, Londonderry, Southampton, on Wednesday the 11th day of January next.

For the Townships of Bedford, Juniata, Napier and the Boroughs of Bedford and Schelisburg, on Thursday the 12th day of January next.

When and where all persons or corporators feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property, are requested to attend, and state their grievances for redress according to law.

C. EVANS,
J. BECKLEY,
W. M. PEARSON,
Commissioners.

Attest,
H. NICODEMUS, Clerk,
Commissioners Office, Dec. 16, 1859-3

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, living in Cumberland Valley Township, on the estate of Federick Rice, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

FRANCIS A. RICE,
Executor.

Dec. 16, 1859.

RAIL ROAD ELECTION.

AN Election will be held at the Rail Road Office, in Bedford, for the Election of a President and twelve Directors for said Company, on Monday the 9th day of January, 1860, between the hours of one and four o'clock P. M., of which the stockholders will take notice.

JOHN P. REED,
Secretary.

Dec. 16, 1859.

CONCENTRATED BENZINE.

FOR removing all kinds of grease spots, &c., from silk, ribbons, cloth, &c., &c., cleans gloves in a few moments without effecting the color, and for cleaning all kinds of wool or silk goods is invaluable. For sale at

H. C. REAMER'S.

Dec. 16, 1859.

OUR TERMS!

THOSE of our patrons having unsettled accounts are respectfully reminded, that agreeably to our published Terms, their accounts will be due on the 1st of January 1860, and must absolutely be settled by *cash, produce* or *note*. To those who have already so promptly settled their accounts, we tender our grateful acknowledgments, trusting that all others indebted to us will promptly follow their laudable example. Respectfully,

Dec. 23, 1859. OSTER & CARN.

LUMBER.

HAVING now on hand a large supply and fifty-thousand feet more to arrive, we shall be prepared to furnish builders with white and yellow pine boards, oak and pine scantling, also shingles, roofing and Plastering Laths, in any quantity upon the best terms. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Dec. 23, 1859.

ATTENTION RIFLEMEN!

YOU are hereby ordered to parade at the Court House, in Bedford, on Saturday, the 7th day of January, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in full winter uniform, with plume and 10 rounds of blank cartridge. By order of the Captain.

G. W. STIFFLER, O. S.

Dec. 23, 1859.

OH YES! OH YES!!

A new arrival of Fresh Confectionary, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Violins, a lot of nice eight day and 30 hour Clocks, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

Bedford, Dec. 9, 1859.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber on Note or Book account or otherwise, are hereby notified that their accounts will be placed in the hands of the proper officers for collection unless paid by the first of February, next.

MICHAEL LUTZ.

Dec. 9.-859.*

Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Molasses and Syrups, the best in town, for sale at the CHEAP side, by OSTER & CARN'S.

Dec. 9, 1859.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER,

A STANDARD MEDICINE

For the speedy, radical, and effectual cure of ALL DISEASES arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This medicine has wrought the most miraculous cures in desperate cases of

Scrofula,	Cancerous formations,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas, Boils,
Pimples on the face,	Sore Eyes,
Old, Stubborn Ulcers,	Scald Head.
Tetter affections,	Rheumatic Disorders,
Dyspepsia,	Costiveness.
Jaundice,	Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,	General Debility,
Liver Complaint,	Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,	Foul Stomach,

Female Complaints, and all Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the Blood.

The above is a portrait of David McCreary, of Napier township, who, on the 21st day of August, 1858, made affidavit before Justice Gorley that he was treated for the cure of Cancer by three physicians of Bedford County, and by Dr. Newton of the Eclectic College in Cincinnati, for a period of nearly eight months, notwithstanding which, his *lip, nose, and a portion of his left cheek were entirely eaten away!* He had given up all hope, when he heard of the "Blood Searcher," and was induced to try it. Four bottles cured him, and although sadly disfigured, there is no question but what this invaluable medicine saved his life. The full particulars of this remarkable case may be seen in a circular, which can be had of any of the Agents.

We also refer to the case of Nancy Blakney, of Everton, Armstrong county, Pa., cured of Scrofula after being unable to get out of bed for three years.

To the case of a lady in Ansonville, Clearfield county, who was also afflicted with Scrotula in its worst form.

To the case of George Meisel, residing in Carrolltown Cambria county, Pa., who was so badly afflicted with Cancer that it eat his entire nose off, and his case was worse, if possible, than McCreary's.

The particulars of these cases—every one of which was cured by the use of the Blood Searcher—may also be found in a circular to be had of any of the Agents.

R. M. LEMON, Proprietor.

Laboratory for the manufacture and sale, near Penna. Railroad Depot, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; John G. Schell, Pleasantville; L. N. Fyan, West End P. Office; Frederick Corl, Mariettа; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollors Mills; N. Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill; A. C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schelisburg; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Ritchey & Ramsey, Bloody Run; Piper & Scott, Fattonsville; David Beegle, Waterstreet; Wm. J. Galbraith, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Fluchville; all of Bedford County.

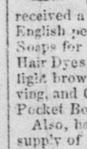
Dec. 16, 1859.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,

Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,

(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer.)



WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, and English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use, Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great Variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE Stockholders of the Somerset and Bedford Turnpike Road Company will take notice that an election will be held at the house of Jacob Ringler, in Allegheny township, on the first Monday of January next, the second day, to elect a President, six Managers and a Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of the Company during the ensuing year.

BENJAMIN KIMMEL, Pres't.

A Dividend was declared on the 16th of November of one half per cent for the preceding year, on the capital stock of said Company, and will be paid by the Treasurer at his office.

B. KIMMEL, Pres't.

December 9, 1859.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration de bonis non cum testamento annexo, having been granted by the Register of Bedford Co. to the subscriber, residing in Bedford Borough, on the estate of S. M. Barclay, Esq., late of Bedford Borough, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Adm'r.

Dec. 2, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified that my wife Elizabeth, having left my bed and board, without cause or provocation, I am determined hereafter to pay no debts of her contracting and I warn all persons against harboring her on my account.

JOHN W. BEELER.

Dec. 16, 1859.

Over Head and Ears in Debt!

NONSENSE, when you can buy a splendid HAT from 62½ cts., up, at OSTER & CARN'S.

Dec. 9, 1860.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened a large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, our stock will be found very full and complete, including many kinds of goods that are entirely new—the assortment we now offer is superior in extent, variety, and cheapness—and all who favor us with a call may depend upon being suited in price and quality—we respectfully invite our friends and customers to learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

All kinds of Country Produce taken for goods. A credit will be extended to *prompt paying* buyers—and also to customers who will *cheerfully* settle their accounts every January by cash or note. These terms will be strictly adhered to.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Nov. 4, 1859.

G. R. OSTER, SAMUEL CARN.

OSTER & CARN,

CHEAP SIDE, BEDFORD, PA.

WE have just received a CHOICE SELECTION of new and CHEAP fall and Winter Goods, purchased with special reference to the interest of our customers and the public generally. We tender our grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us, in the past, and can only assure our patrons that it shall be our aim to merit their continued patronage.

Our stock shall be always large, and suited to the wants of the community, and ever of

THE BEST TO BE HAD IN MARKET.

We invite an examintaion of our stock and prices, and we hazard nothing in saying that it will be to the interest of the public to give us a call.

TERMS as heretofore; prompt settlement required by cash or note every January.

Oct. 14, 1859.

Bedford Stove and Tin Depot.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of

Cooking Stoves,

of the latest style among which may be found the

Baltimore Air Tight,	8	sizes,
Royal Cook " "	4	"
Hope " " "	2	"
Keystone " "	2	"
Victor " "	2	"
Summer Rose "	2	"
Premium "	2	"

Which are so arranged as to be used for wood or coal, and are warranted to perform satisfactorily, or no sale.

Also, a large assortment of Wood and Coal Stoves of good styles, and various sizes.

Tinware of every description and Russia fire Board, repairing and job work done to order, with dispatch.

The public are invited to give him a call and examine his stock, which he will sell low for CASH, or marketable PRODUCE.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Oct. 7, 1859.-3m

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.

ON and after Monday, December 14th, the PASSENGER TRAIN between HOPEWELL AND HUNTINGDON, will leave, and arrive as follows:—

Leave HUNTINGDON for HOPEWELL, at 7.40, A. M.,
Leave HOPEWELL for HUNTINGDON, at 10.20, "

Connecting with MAIL TRAIN EAST on PENNA R. R. at 1.10 P. M., and arriving in PHILADELPHIA at 10.25, P. M. The Train from HUNTINGDON at 7.40 A. M., connects with EXPRESS TRAIN WEST on Penna R. R.

J. J. LAWRENCE, *Supt.*

Huntingdon, Nov. 18, 1859.

Stray Heifer.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, some time in June last, a light brown heifer, supposed to be about 2 years old—no ear marks—the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GEORGE M. BISEL.

Last Notice.

THE store books of Jacob Reed, and those of Reed & Minnick are getting old, and must now be closed. The subscriber is anxious to save all parties the expense of legal proceedings, and therefore calls upon all indebted or having accounts unsettled, to call at once and settle up. Suits will certainly be instituted against all neglecting this notice after the 1st of February next.

JACOB REED.

Dec. 2, 1859.

THE CONFESSION

OF John E. Cook, one of the Harper's Ferry Insurgents, for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Dec. 9.

JUST received a second supply of those Neat, Durable Ladies Heeled Lace Boots, at only $1.25 and $1.50 a pair at

OSTER & CARN'S.

Dec. 9, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned will apply at next Term of the Orphans' Court, for a discharge from his office of Administrator of George Evans, late of Monroe Township, dec'd. JONATHAN HORTON,
Adm'r.

Dec. 30, 1859.

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

del4 DANIEL BORDER.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions, Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c., for sale at this office.

WE sell domestics so LOW that our patrons are carrying them away by the whole piece. A few more left at the CHEAP store of

OSTER & CARN.

Dec. 9, 1859.

WAGONS.

WE have on hand three new two horse Wagons which we will sell cheap in exchange for any kind of grain, or give a reasonable credit thereon.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 7, 1859.

HATS AND CAPS!

THE largest assortment in town, of beautiful model and fabric, comprising every pattern, color and quality, CHEAP as like goods are to be had in the United States, at OSTER & CARN'S

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

IT is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which gives its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.

Agents for Bedford County: B. F. Harry, H. C. Reamer, Bedford; John F. Lowry, Hopewell; E. B. Ramsy, Bloody Run; John Nycum, Fairview.

Nov. 4, 1859.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. John Lyon,
T. Lyttleton Lyon, A. M.. } Principals.

THE Winter session of this Institution, will open on Friday the 2d December, 1859. It is desirable that all students should enter at the commencement of the Quarter, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.

It is the design of the Principals to make this Academy in all respects a first class Institution for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community. A strict discipline will be enforced.

A few boys (the number is limited to ten) will be received into the family of the Principals as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location of such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting the springs, will be near their children during the summer season.

TERMS: $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, lights and tuition in all the branches.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS PER QUARTER: $6, English branches, $7,50 Classical do. &c.

Dec. 2, 1859.

WM. Y. LEADER'S Law, Real Estate and Collection Office,

(NO. 221, N. 5TH STREET,)

Philadelphia, Pa.

COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the country. Real Estate bought and sold, money procured, and invested on Mortgages and Ground Rents, and all branches of the profession punctually attended to.

REFERENCES.

Hon. James Pollock, Milton, Pa.
Hon. D. Joy Morris, Philada.
Hon. John Thompson, Pottstown, Pa.
J. B. Sansom, Esq., McConnellsburg.
Hon. Wm. Millward, Philada.
Landy & Uhler, "
Dr. R. M. Kirkbridge, Bridesburg, Pa.
Geo. W. Jones, Esq., Philada.

Dec. 2, 1859.-3m.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Sheriff Fluck, arising from the sale of the personal property in the case of Job Mann et al vs. B. W. Garretson, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in the borough of Bedford on Wednesday the 28th day of December 1859 at 1 o'clock P. M., at which time and place all parties interested may attend.

D. H. GAITHER,
Auditor.

Dec. 9, 1859.

HATS AND CAPS.

TO suit the HEADS, tastes and POCKETS of all, at CHEAP SIDE, by OSTER & CARN.

Oct. 21, 1859.

CHEESE—a good article—just received and for sale by A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

Bedford Aug 5, 1859.

AN excellent article Hair and tooth Brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

SWAIM'S PANACEA at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store

E INQUIRER
...ed every Friday morning, in Juliana ...reet, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by
DAVID OVER.
TERMS:
If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.
Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

G. H. GAITHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.
Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
MANN & SPANG
June 1,—1851. tf.

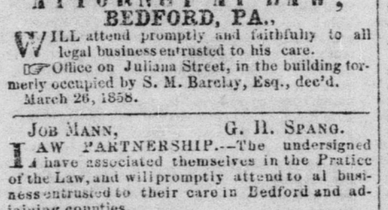
D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
74, WALL ST. NEW YORK.
All business promptly attended to.
Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

W. J. Mullin, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND DENTIST.
SCHELLSBURG, PENN'A.

OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cases entrusted to his care.
He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.
Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to
An Entire Set,
Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.
TERMS *moderate*, and all operations *warranted*.
April 8, 1859.—tf.


DENTIST.
DR. HICKOK
Will attend promptly and carefully to all operations in
Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—
Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monnies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 1, 1859.—zz

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters of administration on the Estate of Rachel M'Cune, late of Blair County, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them without delay to the undersigned residing in Bedford.
J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Nov. 25, 1859. *Administrator.*

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters of administration on the estate of James McCune, late of Woodbury tp., dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them without delay to the undersigned residing in Bedford.
J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Nov. 25, 1859. *Administrator.*

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE TRIBUNE—Now more than Eighteen Years old, and having over two Hundred Thousand subscribers, or constant purchasers, diffused through every State and Territory of our Union—will continue in essence what it has been the earnest champion of Liberty, Progress, and of whatever will conduce to our national growth in Virtue, Industry, Knowledge, and Prosperity. It will continue to urge the emancipation not only of the Black Laborer from chattelism and legal impotence, but of the White likewise from Land Monopoly, Intemperance, Ignorance, and that dependence on remote Markets which paralyzes exertion by denying to Toil any adequate and morally certain reward. Believing that the chief evil of our time is the inordinate multiplication and disproportion of Non-Producers, it will continue to war against whatever tends to degrade Manuel Labor or deprive it of its just and full recompense. It will inflexibly commend the policy of winning hither from Europe the Useful Arts, and, wherever they may be needed, the Artisans as well, for whose products our country is now running recklessly into debt, while our laborers roam in fruitless quest of employment, leaving their children in want of bread, though the farmer is too often compelled to sell his crops at most inadequate prices. In short, while battling against Filibusterism and every other manifestation of that evil spirit which seeks through the spoliation of other countries that aggrandizement which is to be truly attained only through the development and cultivation of our internal resources, it will urgently advocate a more effectively discriminating Tariff, the Freedom of the Public Lands, the construction of a Railroad from the navigable waters of the Mississippi to those of the Pacific, and every other measure which seems to us calculated to enhance the dignity or the recompense of Labor and promote the well being of Mankind.

The "irrepressible conflict" between Darkness and Light, Inertia and Progress, Slavery and Freedom, moves steadily onward. Isolated acts of folly and madness may for the moment give a seeming advantage to Wrong; but God still reigns, and the Ages are true to Humanity and Right. The year 1860 must witness a memorable conflict between these irreconcilable antagodists. The question—"Shall Human Slavery be further strengthened and diffused by the power and under the flag of the Federal Union?" is now to receive a momentous if not conclusive answer. "Land for the Landless, versus Negroes for the Negroless" is the battle-cry of the embodied Millions who, having just swept Pennsylvania, Ohio and the North-West, appear in the new Congress, backed by nearly every Free State, to demand a recognition of every man's right to cultivate and improve a modicum of the earth's surface wherever he has not been anticipated by the States cession to another. Free Homes, and the consecration of the virgin soil of the Territories to Free Labor—two requirements, but one policy—must largely absorb the attention of Congress through the ensuing session, as of the People in the succeeding Presidential canvass; and whatever the immediate issue, we cannot doubt that the ultimate verdict will be in accord at once with the dictates of impartial Philanthropy and the inalienable Rights of Man.

Having made arrangements for fuller and more graphic reports of the doings of Congress, and of whatever else transpiring at the Federal Metropolis shall seem worthy of public regard, and having extended both our Foreign and Domestic Correspondence and strengthened our Editorial staff, we believe THE TRIBUNE may safely challenge a comparison with any rival, whether as an exponent of principles or as a reliable mirror of the passing world. We purpose not to be surpassed nor anticipated in the collection or presentation of intelligence, though we eschew that reputation for enterprise which is acquired by bribing messengers and clerks in public offices to connive at the premature publication of treaties or other official documents. We prize accuracy of statement quite as highly as promptitude, but endeavor not to sacrifice the latter while securing the former. Essentially, THE TRIBUNE will be what it has been, while we shall constantly study to improve its every feature, and make each day a critic on the last." The general verdict of the Press and the Public has affirmed the success of our past labors, and those of the future shall be characterized by equal earnestness and assiduity. We ask those who believe the general influence of our journal to be salutary to aid us in extending that influence through an increase of our subscriptions.

The New York Daily Tribune

Is printed on a large imperial sheet, and published every morning and evening (Sundays excepted.) It contains Editorials on the topics of the times, employing a large corps of the best newspaper writers of the day; Domestic and Foreign Correspondence; Proceedings of Congress; Reports of Lectures; City News; Cattle, Horse, and Produce Markets; Reviews of Books; Literary Intelligence; Papers on Mechanics and the Arts, &c., &c. We strive to make THE TRIBUNE a *newspaper* to meet the wants of the public, its Telegraphic news alone costing over $15,000 per annum.

TERMS;

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is mailed to subscribers at $6 per annum, in advance; $3 for six months.

The New York Semi-Weekly Tribune

Is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and contains all the Editorials of the Daily, with the Cattle, Horse, and General Markets, reliably reported expressly for THE TRIBUNE; Foreign and Domestic Correspondence; and during the sessions of Congress it contains a summary of Congressional doings, with the more important speeches. We shall, as heretofore, make THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE a Literary, as well as a Political newspaper, and we are determined that it shall remain in the front rank of family papers.

TERMS;

One Copy, one year,	$3
Two Copies, one year,	5
Five Copies, one year'	11 25
Ten Copies, to one address,	20
Ten Copies, or over to one address of each subscriber,	2 20

Any person sending us a club of twenty, or over, will be entitled to an extra copy. For a club of fifty, we will send the Daily Tribune one year.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is sent to Clergymen at $2 per annum.

The New York Weekly Tribune

A large eight-page paper for the country, is published every Saturday, and contains Editorials on the important topics of the times, the news of the week, interesting correspondence from all parts of the world; the New York Cattle, Horse, and Produce Market, interesting and reliable Political, Mechanical and Agricultural articles, &c., &c.

We shall, during this year, as hitherto, constantly labor to improve the quality of the instructive entertainment afforded by THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, which, we intend, shall continue to be the best Family Weekly Newspaper published in the world. We consider the Cattle Market Reports alone richly worth to cattle raisers a year's subscription price.

TERMS;

One Copy, one year,	$ 2
Three Copies, one year,	5
Five Copies, one year,	8
Ten Copies, one year,	12
Twenty Copies, to one address, and any larger number, $1 each	20
Twenty Copies, to address of each subscriber, and any larger number at $1.20 each.	24

Any person sending us a club of Twenty, or more, will be entitled to an extra copy. For a club of fifty, we will send the Semi-Weekly Tribune; and for a club of one hundred the Daily Tribune will be sent gratis. We continue to send the Weekly Tribune to Clergymen for $1.
Subscriptions may commence at any time.—Terms always cash in advance. All letters to be addressed to
HORACE GREELEY, & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, Nassau St., New York.
Dec. 2, 1859.

"Don't fail to see SIXTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT," and brilliant offers, in another column.

Blackwood's Magazine
AND
BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)
2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man while to the intelligant reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of **Advance Sheets** from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews;	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.

In all the principal Cities and Towns these works will be delivered **Free of Postage.** When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but **Twenty-four Cents** a year for "Blackwood," and but **Fourteen Cents** a year for each of the Reviews.
N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE
TO
Scientific and Practical Agriculture.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octava, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.
This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to
FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES!!
When sent by mail (post-paid) to California and Oregon the price will be 7$. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post paid,) $6. ☞*This work is* NOT *the old "Book of the Farm,"*
Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54 Gold street, New York.

Commonwealth Insurance Company,
UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.
INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY
FIRE.
ALSO
Against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Directors.

Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Lauman, Wm. Dock, Eli Slifer, James Fox, Geo. Bergner, Benj. Parke, Wm. H. Kepner, A. B. Warford, W. F. Murray, F. K. Boas, John H. Berryhill, Wm. F. Packer.

Officers.

SIMON CAMERON, Pres't. BENJ. PARKE, Vice Pres't.
S. S. GARRIER, *Secretary.*
J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Agent,* Bedford Pa.
Oct. 7, 1859.

OLIVER J. CLARK, SAMUEL M. HALLER.
O. C. CLARK, & CO.,
FLOUR, FEED, GROCERY,
AND
Produce Store,
(Centre Street, next door to Lutheran Church,)
CUMBERLAND, Md.

A well selected stock is now open, and offered to families and country dealers, consisting of Family, Extra and Superfine Flour, Corn Meal, Corn and Rye Chop, Shorts, Ship-stuff, and Bran, New Orleans, Porto Rica, Muscavado and refined Sugars, Golden and S. H. Syrups, Molasses, Imperial, Young Hyson, and Black Tea, Java and Rio Coffee of the best quality. All kinds of Spices, Pickels in barrels and jars, Candles, Soap, Mackerel, and Herring, Water, Sugar, Soda, Edinburg, and Ginger Crackers. Peaches, Strawberries, Pine apples and Green corn, put up in can, expressly for family use. A choice lot of LIQUORS, consisting of Wines, Brandies, Rum and Whiskey, selected with care. Tobacco and Segars of various brands, with a variety of other articles usually found in Stores.
Additions to the stock will be frequently made, so as to keep up a general assortment; all dealers are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of grain and country produce bought for cash, or in exchange for goods.
April 8, 1859.—1y.

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

AT J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO'S. STORE, BEDFORD, PA. Having just received the largest and cheapest stock of goods ever brought to Bedford, we are determined to sell out cheap and fast in proportion. We have LADIES' DRESS GOODS, of all descriptions, GLOVES, HOSIERY, FLANNELS, MEN AND BOYS WEAR, CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, Muslins Shirts and Drawers, Coats, Pants and VESTS, CARPETS, Single and Double, Cotton chain, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, SPICES, TOBACCO, and every thing usually kept in a country store, which we will sell cheap for cash, or produce, and to punctual six month customers. Thankful for past favors, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
Oct. 21, 1859.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the Trade, and more especially the Physicians of the country, to two of the most popular remedies now before the public. We refer to
Dr. Chas. M'Lane's Celebrated
Vermifuge and Liver Pills.
We do not recommend them as universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports, viz.:
THE VERMIFUGE,
For expelling Worms from the human system. It has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various Animals subject to Worms.
THE LIVER PILLS,
For the cure of LIVER COMPLAINTS, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &c. In cases of
FEVER AND AGUE,
preparatory to or after taking Quinine, they almost invariably make a speedy and permanent cure.
As specifics for the above mentioned diseases, they are Unrivaled, and never known to fail when administered in accordance with the directions.
Their unprecedented popularity has induced the proprietors,
FLEMING BROTHERS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
to dispose of their Drug business, in which they have been successfully engaged for the last Twenty Years, and they will now give their undivided time and attention to their manufacture. And being determined that Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills shall continue to occupy the high position they now hold among the great remedies of the day, they will continue to spare neither time nor expense in procuring the Best and Purest material, and compound them in the most thorough manner. Address all orders to
FLEMING BROS. Pittsburgh, Pa.
P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and *take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros. Pittsburgh, Pa.* To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one viel of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.
For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Reamer & Way, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.
May 27, 1859.—zz.

JOHN ALSIP'S CHEAP CASH AND PRODUCE STORE

Opposite the "Washington Hotel," Bedford, Pennsylvania.
"Quick Sales and Small Profits."
DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, **Groceries of all Kinds and Quality,** *QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,* AND IN SHORT—EVERY THING ELSE WHICH IS USUALLY KEPT BY MERCHANTS, AND WHICH HE WILL SELL *"Cheaper than the Cheapest."*
June 24, 1859.

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.
The map will show the location of all the citizens and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops, &c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.
Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860.
EDWD. L. WALKER.
P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.
July 1, 1859.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP. JOHN J. SCHELL.
REED, RUPP & SCHELL,
Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange.
Bedford, Pa.

DRAFTS bought and sold, Collections made, and money promptly remitted.
Deposites solicited.
References: Hon. Job Mann, Bedford, Pa.
John Mower, Esq. " "
John Cessna, Esq. " "
Ross Forward, Somerset, "
Bunn Raguel & Co., Phila., "
Jno. Watt & Co. Pittsburg, "
J. W. Curley & Co., Balt., Md.
June 10, 1859.

HOPEWELL HOUSE.
HOPEWELL BEDFORD COUNTY, PENN'A
JOHN B. CASTNER,
Proprietor.
May 6, 1859.—1y.

FOR SALE.

A second hand BUGGY, in good running order. Apply at this office.
Nov. 4, 1859.

PHYSICIANS prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or nigh at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.
August 6, 1858

WHERE'S GEORGE MUNDAY?
HE would surely go batless no longer if he saw those beautiful soft Ledger hats for only $1.50, at
Oct. 21, 1859. OSTER & CARN'S.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON & CO., Philad'a, Pa.,
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,
Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dul, Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.
☞DO YOU WANT SOMETHING TO STRENGTHEN YOU?
DO YOU WANT A GOOD APPETITE?
DO YOU WANT TO BUILD UP YOUR CONSTITUTION?
DO YOU WANT TO FEEL WELL?
DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF YOUR NERVOUSNESS?
DO YOU WANT ENERGY?
DO YOU WANT TO SLEEP WELL?
DO YOU WANT A BRISK AND VIGOROUS FEELING?
If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and store keepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.
For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry and Reamer & Way, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.
May 27, 1859.—zz.

PERMANENT OFFICE.

Complying with the urgent request of hundreds of their patients,
Drs. C. M. Fitch and J. W. Sykes
HAVE CONCLUDED TO REMAIN
PERMANENTLY IN PITTSBURGH,
And may be consulted at their office,
NO. 190 PENN STREET,
Opposite St. Clair Hotel PITTSBURGH.

AND may be consulted daily, (except Sundays,) for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all other CHRONIC COMPLAINTS complicated with or causing pulmonary disease, including Catarrh, Heart Disease, Affection of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Female Complaints, etc.
Drs. FITCH & SYKES would state that their treatment of consumption is based upon the fact that the disease exists in the blood and system at large, both before and during its development in the lungs, and they therefore employ Mechanical, Hygienic and Medicinal remedies to purify the blood and strengthen the system. With these they use MEDICAL INHALATIONS, which they value highly, but only as Palliatives, (having no curative effect when used alone,) and invalids are earnestly cautioned against wasting the precious time of curability upon any treatment based upon the plausible, but false idea that the "seat of disease can be reached in a direct manner by Inhalation." For as before stated, the seat of the disease is in the blood and its effects only in the lungs.
☞No charge for consultation.
A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter.
March 18, 1859.—1y

A CARD.
Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBURG, Pa.
Faculty.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stephens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy, &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar, &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.
Mrs. E. V. Osborne, Preceptress, Teacher of Music, French, Botany &c.
Miss Mary Williams, Teacher of Composition, &c.
Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	1 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50

Ornamental

Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pencils work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1,75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institution in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—The spring term commences April 5, 1859.
For particulars, address the principal.
E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 29, 1859.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs Washabaug & Bannon would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for
GRIST NO SAW MILLS,
Thrashing Machines, Ploughs, Apple mills Cooking, tea plate, and coal stoves, sled and Sleigh soles wash kettles, of different sizes, wagonboxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article) oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.
PLOUGHS.
Woodcock, Seyley and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS. Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the immergencies of the times, we will SELL LOW FOR CASH, OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.
March 4, 1859.—1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.
Valentine Steckman,
PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week month and year.
April 25, 1856—tf

CASH
will be paid for any quantity of Rye and Cloverseed, upon delivery by
A. B. CRAMER & CO
Oct. 4. 1859.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE
business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.
They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.
A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.
GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.
Nov. 6, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.
His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.
The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.
The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.
The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.
☞Boarders will be taken by the day, week month and year.
JONATHAN HORTON.
Bedford, April 30, 1858.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

MRS. S. E. POTTS, has just returned from the eastern cities, with one of the largest, cheapest and best assortments of
Ladies' Goods
ever brought to Bedford. Her stock consists in part of
Figured poplins, plain poplins, figured merinoes, plain merinoes, figured cashmeres, plain cashmeres, cashmere plaids, flancls, opera flanels, bard sacks, small figured, all wool delaines, and everything new and cheap for ladies and childrens wear.
SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
Broche long shawls, do. square shawls, black thibet square shawls, black thibet long shawls, &c., &c.
GLOVES! GLOVES!
Gauntlet, taffeta, silk plush lined, lisle thread, french beaver, cloth, kid finished, &c., &c. Also
FALL AND WINTER
dry goods, notions, etc. etc.
Call and see her stock and examine for yourselves.
Nov. 4, 1859.

Special Notice.
FOR FALL AND WINTER, 1859.
J. REED & CO.

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
which they are determined to sell low for Cash or to prompt customers. They enumerate in part.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, and Men's wear generally in great variety.
Dress Silks, Printed Merinoes, Saxony Plaids Muslin de laines, at exceedingly low figures.
SHAWLS of the newest and most elegant styles.
HOSIERY and GLOVES in great variety.
Domestic Goods, Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings, Canton Flannels, Blankets, Linseys, Tickings, &c. &c., an extensive assortment
Carpets, Rugs, Mats, &c. &c.,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.
Hardware and Cutlery—Queensware and Glassware.
Choice Family Groceries, a large stock.
☞They wish it distinctly understood that these goods will be sold *exceedingly cheap for Cash or Produce.*
Oct. 7, 1859.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft long. Other lengths in proportion.
Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.
WM. GRIFFITH.
Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.—zz.

Estate of Abraham Mixell, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the undersigned upon the Estate of Abraham Mixel, late of Snake Springs Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ISAAC MIXELL,
Nov. 18, 1859. *Administrator.*

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST received a large assortment of D. B. King & Co's premium Philadelphia made, Ladies, Misses and Childrens fine Kid, Morocco and Goat Lace Boots and shoes, with and without heels, to which we call the especial attention of the Ladies.
Oct. 21, 1859. OSTER & CARN.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this office,
April 8, 1859.

1,000 Bushels of Rye wanted, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co. Store, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash or merchandize.
Sept. 16, 1859.

JAYNE'S Wrights, Bennett's and Dyott's pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath, can be acquired by using the "Balm of a thousand Flowers." To be had at
DR. HARRYS.
March 3, 1857

CANDLES, adamantine and tallow—a superior article—just received, and for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
Bedford August 5, 1859.

CASH BUYERS can do best, at OSTER & CARN'S CHEAP store! handsome sugars, at 8, 9, and 10 cts. per pound, molasses and syrups, at 10, 12, 14 and 18 cts. per quart.
Oct. 28, 1859.—2m.

PURE WHITE LEAD, Flaxseed oil and Spirits Turpentine at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.